

Mr Taylor of Fannin, moved to adjourn till 3 o'clock, P. M.—carried.

3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Senate met, pursuant to adjournment—roll called—quorum present.

On motion of Mr Taylor of Cass, a bill, making an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to defray the contingent expenses of the 6th Legislature, was taken up, and the amendments of the House concurred in.

Mr Guinn, chairman of the committee on Engrossed bills, reported as correctly engrossed:

"A bill for the relief of the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Railroad company, and their assignees in certain cases."

"A bill to incorporate Milam Lodge, No 23, of the I. O. of O. F." And

"A bill to be entitled, an act to provide for the investment of the special school fund, in bonds of Railroad companies, incorporated by the State."

The bill on the proposition of Congress, for the liquidation of the Texas debt, being under consideration when the Senate adjourned, was taken up.

A message was received from the House, informing the Senate of the appointment of a committee by the House, consisting of Messrs. Gaines, Devereaux, and Martin of Lawrence; to act with a like committee from the Senate, and inform the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect, of their election.

On motion of Mr Palmer, the bill under consideration was laid on the table, and the resolution was taken up, and Messrs. Palmer, Lott, and Allen, were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr Russell, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow at 9 o'clock, A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21st, 1855.

The Senate was called to order by the President pursuant to adjournment—prayer by the chaplain—roll called—quorum present. The Journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

Mr. Martin presented the petition of the citizens of Navarro county—referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr Potter, chairman of the Judiciary committee, to which was referred a bill to incorporate the Brazoria county Insurance company, returned the same, recommending its passage.

Mr Potter from the committee on claims and accounts, made the following report:

The committee on claims and accounts, have had under consideration the petition of Wm. Oldham and find that the subject matter of the petition properly belongs to the committee on the Public debt; a majority of the committee have therefore directed me to return the petition and recommend that it be referred to the committee on the Public debt.

Mr Martin introduced a bill for the relief of J. A. Clayton, read 1st and 2d times and referred to the Judiciary committee.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On motion of Mr Palmer, the bill giving the assent of the State of Texas to an "act to provide for the payment of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of September 9th 1850," which was passed at the second session of the thirty-third Congress of the United States, and approved Feb'y 28th 1855, was laid on the table, and a bill for the relief of the Galveston and Red River Railway company, and supplementary to the several acts incorporating said company was taken up, and read.

On motion of Mr Palmer, the bill was amended by inserting at the beginning of the 4th Section. "That said company is authorized to borrow money from time to time for the construction of their Railway, and to secure such loans by pledging and mortgaging the property both real, personal and mixed of said company, and to issue bonds with interest warrants annexed and payable at such time and place as the directors may deem proper," and

Mr Palmer, also moved to amend the 1st sec. by adding, "and provided that a majority of the Directors of said company shall be required to reside in the State of Texas, and all elections of Directors and other officers shall be held in said State.

Amendment adopted, and bill ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Palmer, the rule was suspended, the bill read 3d time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Caldwell, Doane, Flanagan, Grimes, Guinn, Lott, McCulloch, Martin, Maverick, Millican, Palmer, Potter, Scott, Taylor of Cass, Taylor of Houston, Truit, Weatherford, Whitaker, White, and Wren,—21.

NAYS.—Mr Burroughs,—1.

On motion of Mr Taylor of Cass, the report of the committee on Internal Improvements on a bill for the temporary relief of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson R. Road company, offering a substitute therefor, was taken up read and substitute adopted.

Mr Potter offered the following amendment, to come in at the

end of 2d section, "and a majority of the Directors of said company shall reside in this State, and all elections for officers of the company shall be held within this State." Adopted; the bill ordered to be engrossed and on motion of Mr. Guinn, the rule being suspended, the bill was read 3d time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Caldwell, Flanagan, Grimes, Guinn, Lott, McCulloch, Martin, Maverick, Millican, Palmer, Pedigo, Potter, Scott, Superviele, Taylor of Cass, Taylor of Fannin, Taylor of Houston, Truit, Weatherford, Whitaker, White, and Wren,—23.

NOES.—Mr. Burroughs,—1.

On motion of Mr. Flanagan, the bill amending and supplementary to an act to incorporate the Henderson and Burkville Raid Road company, approved 27th, Jan'y 1854, was taken up, read and ordered to be engrossed:

On motion of Mr. Taylor of Cass, the rule was suspended, the bill read 3d time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Flanagan, Grimes, Guinn, Lott, McCulloch, Martin, Maverick, Millican, Palmer, Pedigo, Pirkey, Scott, Superviele, Taylor of Cass, Taylor of Fannin, Taylor of Houston, Truit, Whitaker, and White,—20.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bryan, and Wren,—2.

Mr. Martin offered (by leave) the following resolution. Resolved that the proper officers of the Senate be required to furnish a Lobby with seats for the accommodation of spectators—adopted.

On motion of Mr. Potter a bill to incorporate the city of San Antonio was taken up, and the report of the judiciary committee, offering amendments thereto read and amendments adopted. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Flanagan the rule was suspended, and the bill read 3d time and passed.

Mr. Truit moved to take up a bill for the relief of the heirs of John P. Rohers, carried, and the bill was read 3d time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Flanagan, Mr. Taylor of Houston was excused from attendance, for the period of six days.

On motion of Mr. Taylor of Cass, the Assistant Door Keeper, was granted leave of absence till the 1st of Jan. next.

On motion of Mr. Weatherford, the Senate took a recess of twenty minutes.

The twenty minutes having elapsed, the Senate again met.

A message was received from the House, informing the Sen-

ate that the House was prepared to receive the Senate in their chamber.

On motion of Mr Weatherford, the Senate repaired to the Representative Hall.

IN JOINT SESSION.

Prayer by the Chaplain of the Senate—roll called—quorum present.

The oath of office was then administered to E. M. Pease, Governor elect, and H. R. Runnels, Lieut. Governor elect. The Speaker then introduced to the two Houses, the Hon. E. M. Pease, who delivered the following Inaugural Address :

Gentlemen of the Senate

and House of Representatives, and fellow-citizens :

The proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, manifested by my re-election to this important office, fills me with emotions of gratitude which I find it difficult to express.

I enter upon its duties with a determination to use my best efforts in their service, with a full confidence that they will justly appreciate my motives, and that my public acts will be viewed with that indulgence which I have hitherto received at their hands.

Having so recently communicated to you the condition of the Government, and recommended for your consideration such measures as I thought expedient, I shall not detain you, at this time, with any thing further on the subject.

I feel, however, that this occasion is not an improper one, for saying a few words upon political subjects, since our late election for State officers is the first that has been decided by our citizens upon political issues alone.

The sages of the revolution adopted the policy of encouraging immigration, and with that view, naturalization laws were passed at an early day, which enabled immigrants, within a short period after their settlement, to obtain all the privileges of original citizens. The policy of their successors has been equally liberal to the inhabitants of those countries which have been, from time to time, incorporated into the Union by treaty and by annexation.

Those great and good men also adopted the policy of leaving all forms of religion untrammelled and absolutely free.—They fondly hoped, when they exempted the rights of conscience and the functions of religion, from civil jurisdiction, that they had banished forever, from this fair land, that religious intolerance under which the people of other countries had so long suffered and bled.

By a firm adherence to these liberal and truly American measures, our growth has been rapid, beyond the example of any other country, in territory, population, intelligence and wealth, and in all those arts which tend to elevate and improve the condition of man. Each successive change in our institutions has increased and extended the rights and influence of the people, and restrained the powers of government, until we, now present the sublime spectacle of thirty millions of freemen, whose government, deriving all its powers from their own consent, is administered solely with the purpose of contributing to their happiness and prosperity.

It has been reserved for a modern political party, to discover danger to our institutions and our liberties, from the operation of these measures, under which our country has attained its present exalted position among the nations of the earth.

The citizens of this State have, in their late election, exhibited their devotion to those great democratic principles which have hitherto exercised so salutary an influence upon our destiny, by discarding the heresies of this new political party, and I have an abiding confidence that they will find as little favor with the majority of the citizens of the other States as they have with our own.

The rise of this party has given new vigor to the freesoilers and abolitionists of the Northern and Eastern States, who compose its principal strength in those sections, and whose dangerous and disorganizing attempts to resist the execution of the laws of Congress, threaten the peace and permanency of the Union.

I trust, however, that the good sense of the people of every part of the country will, as it always has in past emergencies, come to the rescue, and forever extinguish the hopes of those fanatics who, for the fancied advantages of freedom to a race who are incapable of appreciating or enjoying it, would put at hazard the existence of a government upon which rests the hopes of the friends of the rights of man throughout the world.

It is my ardent desire, that the labors of your session may redound to the welfare of our common constituents, and that our favored country may continue to receive the superintending care of the Author of the universe, upon whose will alone the destinies of States and Nations depend.

At the conclusion of Governor Pease's remarks, the Speaker introduced the Hon. H. R. Runnels, who delivered the following inaugural address:

*Gentlemen of the Senate
and House of Representatives, and fellow-citizens:*

Having now taken the oath of office to which I have been chosen by the free and voluntary election of the people, and in justice to my own feelings, as well as in observance of the practice of my predecessors, it is incumbent on me, before entering on the duties of the office, to return my sincere and profound acknowledgements for the honor so generously conferred.

Deeply sensible of the compliment extended to me by my friends, and highly appreciating that evidence of confidence which my election implies, I am not unmindful of the causes which have contributed most to produce so unexpected a result, and that these causes had their foundation less in any peculiar claims that might have been advanced in my favor, than to the force and truth of the principles with which my name was identified.

Circumstances with which I was wholly unconnected, rendered the use of another name indispensable, and at a late period of the canvass, my own was selected. Acquiescence became the point of duty, and obedient to that summons, I have cheerfully yielded that position to which inclination had alone prompted, and which the kind partialities of my neighbors had so long and so generously confided to me. In return for so marked a manifestation of confidence and regard, I can only offer the assurance of my most earnest endeavors, faithfully and to the best of my ability to discharge the duties imposed by the office.

Not altogether unfamiliar with the requirements of the position, I am aware that it is not free from embarrassments and responsibilities, and distrusting my own capability, I approach the task with all the fears and apprehensions which a sense of my own weakness, and the magnitude of the undertaking are so well calculated to inspire.

Senators, permit me, in conclusion, to add that I cannot hope to fill, with equal satisfaction to you and the public, the place which has been so worthily occupied by my accomplished predecessor. And I now bespeak your kind indulgence until time shall have familiarized me with your rules of procedure, and I invoke, also, your fullest aid and co-operation so long as my conduct shall be characterized by a spirit of fairness and impartiality between the members, and an honest and laudible effort to promote the ends for which we are here.

The Senate returned to their chamber, and the Hon. H. R. Runnels upon taking the chair, made a few appropriate remarks.

Mr Grimes then returned his thanks to the Senate, and begged leave to resign his office of President, pro tem.

Whereupon Mr Palmer arose and insisted that the Senator should retain said office; that he had discharged it to the entire satisfaction of the Senate, and as an evidence thereof, moved that he be requested to continue in the office. Which motion was unanimously carried.

Upon motion of Mr Potter the Senate adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Senate met—roll called—quorum present.

On motion of Mr Palmer the "bill giving the assent of the State of Texas to an act to provide for the payment of such creditors, of the late Republic of Texas, as are comprehended in the act of Congress, of September 9th, 1850," which was passed at the second session of the thirty-third Congress of the United States, and approved February 28th, 1855, was taken from the table.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr Scott.

Mr Armstrong moved a call of the House.

On motion of Mr Palmer, the Assistant Sergeant at Arms was dispatched for absent members.

On motion of Mr Scott, the "bill to incorporate the Harrison Manufacturing company," was taken up—read, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr Martin moved the suspension of the rule—carried.

The bill was then read a third time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Armstrong, Bryan, Flanagan, Grimes, Guinn, Lott, Martin, Maverick, Palmer, Pedigo, Pirkey Potter, Russell, Scott, Superviele, Taylor of Cass, Taylor of Fannin, Taylor of Houston, Truit, Whitaker, White, and Wren 23.

NAYS—Messrs. Burroughs, Caldwell, McCalloch. 3.

Mr Wren moved to take up a "bill for the relief of the young men of Lamar and Red river counties—carried.

Mr White offered the following amendment: "Strike out 'counties,' and insert 'State of Texas.'"

Mr Palmer moved to refer the bill and amendment to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr Guinn moved to lay the amendment on the table—lost; and Mr Palmer's motion for a reference—carried.

Mr Superviele, from the committee on Counties and County

Boundaries, to which was referred a "bill to create the county of Atascosa, reported the same back, recommending its passage with the following amendment:

Strike out all in section 1, after the words, "Medina county" in the 5th line, and insert "five miles South of the Medina river, thence South, along the East line of Medina county to the south east corner of said county to the West line of survey, No. 71, in District No. 2, of of Castro's colony, thence in a direct line to the south-west corner of survey, No. 230, in the same district, thence in a direct line to a point on the North boundary line of San Patricio county, one mile West of where the San Miguel creek crosses the same, thence along said line to the north west corner of Karnes county, thence North 39 degrees, West fifteen miles, thence in a direct line to the place of beginning."

On motion of Mr Lott, the "bill to amend the first section of an act for the relief of the citizens of Mercer's colony, approved February 2d, 1850," was taken up—read and referred to the committee on Public Lands.

Mr Allen, chairman on the part of the Senate, of the joint committee, reported as correctly enrolled, properly signed and this day presented to the Governor, "a bill entitled an act making an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to defray the contingent expenses of the 6th Legislature."

On motion of Mr Palmer, the call was suspended.

The question then recurring on the motion to lay the subject offered by Mr Scott, on the table, Mr Palmer moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill and substitute, till the 3d day of January—carried.

Mr Taylor of Cass, moved to adjourn till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Mr Hord moved to adjourn till Tuesday morning, 10 A. M.—rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Caldwell, Doane, Hord, Lott, Martin and Scarborough, 6.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Armstrong, Bryan, Burroughs, Flanagan, Grimes, Guinn, Maverick, Palmer, Pedigo, Pirkey, Potter, Russell, Scott, Superviele, Taylor of Cass, Taylor of Fannin, Taylor of Houston, Truit, Weatherford, Whitaker, White and Wren, 23.

Mr Taylor of Cass, moved to adjourn till to-morrow 10 o'clock, A. M.—carried.